The Pyongyang Times

No. 3 THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PRINCE SIHANOUK ANSWERS PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG received following message from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in reply to Premier Kim Il Sung's message in connection with Cambodia's severance of diplomatic relations with the United States:

"Alow me to express the warmest thanks to Your Excellency for the telegram you sent supporting our severance of diplomatic relations with the United States after we were compelled to do so on account of the growing enmity of the United States against Cambodia and its new criminal bombing of a village in our border area.

"We are very grateful to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its sympathy with our decision reflecting the will of the Cambodian people never to step back in face of the threat of the imperialists but to defend their dignity and national honour. I also pay fraternal tribute to you for your support for our demands put forth in connection with the convocation of an international conference.

"We reject such international conference as deviating from the basic purposes of ensuring our neutrality.

"I am convinced that our resolution and the unity of the fraternal Asian and African countries are a prerequisite to our victory."

KOREA SUPPORTS THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

A Pyongyang city mass rally was held at the Moranbong Theatre on the evening of May 15 in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The rally was attended by Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and other leading functionaries of government organs and public organizations.

Also invited to the rally were Mohamed M. Hassib, U.A.R. Chargé d'Affaires and staff members of the U.A.R. Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, addressed the rally.

At the outset he noted that the Korean people are marking the "Palestinian Week" to express their unreserved support to and solidarity with the Palestinian people who are struggling against the American imperialists and their running dogs, Israeli expansionists, and for the restoration of their legitimate right and for returning to their homeland.

The speaker denounced the U.S. imperialists who have been arming Israel with modern weapons in an attempt to turn Israel into a U.S. base for further intensified aggression against the Arab world. He also condemned the West German militarists who, under U.S. instigation, give the Israeli aggressors economic and military "aid" in the name of "war reparation," and have recently established diplomatic relations with Israel.

The speaker praised the Palestinian people who, having founded a Palestinian Liberation Army, have risen up to a man in the sacred fight to sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs and to liberate their homeland.

Stressing that Palestine belongs to the Palestinian people and the Arab world belongs to the Arab people, he strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to take their claws of aggression off Palestine and other Arab countries at once.

In conclusion he expressed his firm belief that the Palestinian people will emerge victorious in their heroic just fight against American imperialism and its servitors.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong was followed by U.A.R. Charge d'Affaires Mohamed M. Hassib.

Expressing his thanks to the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding the rally in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people, he said that such support of the Korean people to the Palestinian people is a manifestation of their deepest sympathy for and understanding of the Arab people's cause and an emphasis of the closest, firmest ties between the Arab and Korean peoples.

He stressed: **"There is no doubt that the Palestinian people will be victorious in their struggle, because their fight is a just one and is enjoying the warm support and encouragement of the peace-loving people the world over including the friendly Korean people.** The people of the U.A.R. know well of the Korean people who, under the leadership of the great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the government of the D.P.R.K., are fighting for putting American imperialism out of South Korea and unifying their country."

Referring to the Korean people's support to and solidarity with the Arab people in their struggle, he declared that the people of the U.A.R. have supported, support and will support the Korean people in their struggle against imperialism and for the unification of their country. He concluded:

"In particular, we give our full support to the Korean government in its just stand that the Korean question must be settled by the Koreans themselves free from outside interference.... The ties and mutual understanding between the two peoples are being cemented and deepening and I am convinced that their friendship and solidarity will be further strengthened in the struggle against imperialism, the common enemy."

The rally adopted a message addressed to the Palestinian people.

MESSAGE To the Palestinian People

We, participants in the Pyongyang city mass meeting in support of the Palestinian people's struggle, send our warm militant greetings to the Palestinian people who are valiantly fighting for their right to return to their homeland and restoration of their legitimate national rights, against the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Israeli Zionists.

The Palestinian people are robbed of their country, and their legitimate rights are trampled under foot. A great number of Palestinian refugees scattered in foreign lands are condemned to all sorts of sufferings and misfortunes. And all these sufferings and misfortunes are caused by the sinister plots of U.S. imperialism, which, using Israel as a foothold in the Arab world, infringes upon the sovereignty of the Arab states and threatens the security of the Arab peoples.

The U.S. imperialists, scheming for domination and control over the Arab world, are driving the Israeli Zionists to stage aggressive acts against the Arab peoples. Now they have gone so far as to draw the West German militarists in this.

In order to smash the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its puppet, Israel, the Palestinian people have formed the Palestine liberation organization and their own glorious armed forces. And they are putting up a courageous struggle. The struggle of the Palestinian people is a just one for restoration of their country and safeguarding the nation's dignity.

Palestine belongs to the Palestinian people. No one can deprive them of this sacred right.

The problem of Palestine is a pressing one affecting the interests of the entire Arab peoples.

The peoples of the Arab states, firmly united, are waging a resolute struggle against the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The United Arab Republic, Algeria, and many other Arab countries have taken a resolute stand and broken off diplomatic relations with West Germany which is egging the Israeli Zionists on to the aggressive manoeuvring against the Arab peoples.

Such resolute stand is a clear demonstration of the united force of the Arab peoples.

The Palestinian and other Arab peoples are not alone in their struggle.

The Korean people and the peace-loving people in all other lands are on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples who are waging a just struggle.

Should the U.S. imperialists and their followers, ignoring this stark reality, continue to trample down the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and work to undermine the unity of the Arab peoples, they would certainly suffer a still more ignominious setback in the Arab world.

The Korean and Palestinian peoples stand together on the same front in the fight against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The Korean people, who are fighting to make the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea and unify the country, regard it as their lofty duty to support the Palestinian people's struggle.

They extend wholehearted support and encouragement to the fighting Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the underhand machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the West German militarists who are actively patronizing and encouraging the Israeli Zionists' aggressive acts, and strongly demand an immediate end to such machinations.

The Korean people are convinced that the Palestinian people will, by their united action, smash the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Israel, safeguard the nation's dignity, certainly restore their legitimate rights and win final victory.

Yankee imperialism, stop at once the aggressive acts against Palestine and other Arab states!

Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Palestinian peoples!

May 15, 1965
Pyongyang

PYONGYANG CITY MASS MEETING in Support of the Palestinian People's Struggle

Indonesian Industry And Pramuka Leaders in Korea

A delegation of Indonesian Industry and Pramuka Movement Leaders arrived in Pyongyang on May 14 by train.

The 15-member delegation is led by Azis Saleh, Minister of People's Industry of the Republic of Indonesia and Vice-Chairman of the national headquarters of the Pramuka movement; Hirawan, Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Minister of People's Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, and Fuad Hasan, Executive Commissioner for Research and General Affairs of the National Headquarters of the Pramuka Movement are deputy leaders.

A large number of youths, students and children and working people in the city carrying bouquets were on hand at Pyongyang Station to welcome the guests.

The delegation was met by Rim Ge Chol, Chairman of the State Light Industry Commission; Hong Sun Gwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Jong Ji Su, Vice-Minister of Common Education; Ge Ung Tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; and others.

Suffri Jusuf, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members of the Embassy of the Indonesian Republic in Pyongyang were also present there.

Indonesian Industry and Young Pioneers Movement Leaders' Delegation arrives in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG WEAVERS WELCOME INDONESIAN GUESTS

ON the evening of May 15 at the club of the Pyongyang Textile Mill an employees' meeting was held to welcome the Indonesian Industry and Pramuka Movement Leaders' delegation now on a visit to our country.

The employees of the Pyongyang Textile Mill and the Pyongyang Silk Textile Mill gathered at the club to welcome the guests from Indonesia.

Present at the meeting were Chairman Rim Ge Chol and Vice-Chairman Ahn Han Sik of the State Light Industry Commission, Vice-Chairman Kim Yun Gyu of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and managerial staff of the mills.

Invited to the meeting were Saffri Jusuf, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang.

When delegation leader Azis Saleh, Minister of People's Industry of the Republic of Indonesia and Vice-Chairman of the National Headquarters of the Pramuka Movement, in company with the members of his delegation appeared on the platform, the attendants welcomed them with enthusiastic applause.

Director of the mill Kang Jae Won addressed the meeting, warmly welcoming the friendly envoy of the Indonesian people.

He said that last year's visit to our country of President Sukarno, national hero of the Indonesian people and outstanding anti-imperialist patriotic fighter, and the visit to Indonesia in April of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, were events of historical significance in cementing friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries and in further consolidating and developing the relations of cooperation between them.

Denouncing the vicious machinations of the imperialists and colonialists against the Indonesian people, he declared:

"The Indonesian people will resolutely frustrate the schemes of the imperialists. And Malaysia, a tool of neo-colonialism which is vehemently rejected by the Indonesian and other peoples of Southeast Asia, will certainly be smashed. The entire Korean people, together with the progressive people the world over, highly appraise the exploits made by the Indonesian people and government in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

Delegation leader Azis Saleh spoke next.

Conveying the greetings of the Indonesian people to the Korean people, he expressed thanks to the Korean people for their support and encouragement to the Indonesian people's struggle against "Malaysia" and for the liberation of West Irian from the Dutch colonialists.

Referring to the aim of his delegation's visit to Korea, he pointed out:

"The purpose of our visit to your beautiful country is to further strengthen the friendship between our two peoples and to see and learn from the Korean people's upbuilding of their national economy in the spirit of self-reliance under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

"President Sukarno, the great leader of the Indonesian revolution, said that our economy should be based on the spirit of self-reliance. President Sukarno told me: 'If you want to do heroic and successful development made on the basis of the principle of self-reliance, go to Korea and learn. President Sukarno also instructed us, to see and learn from your educational programme for your younger generation.'

After the meeting, the guests were entertained to an amateur music and dance performance given by the factory workers.

Before the meeting the delegation inspected the two textile mills.

World Students Back Korean People's Struggle

The International Students Conference for Wiping Out Colonialism in Latin America which was held in the Cuban capital adopted a resolution against the criminal South Korea-Japan talks and in support of the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students for the country's unification.

The resolution has the following clauses:

The conference resolutely denounces the machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique and Japanese militarists to finalize the criminal South Korea-Japan Talks at an early date under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and expresses undivided support to and solidarity with the South Korean youth, students and people in their patriotic struggle against imperialism and dictatorship and for national salvation.

The conference fully supports the statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the questions pending in the relations between Korea and Japan should be solved in a fair way after the formation of a unified government of the Korean people representing their general will.

The conference holds that the unification of Korea must be realized by peaceful means, on an independent, democratic principle and free from outside interference under the condition in which all the foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

The conference strongly demands the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea, the prerequisite to Korea's unification.

A meeting of women in Pyongyang welcoming the Kenyan Women's Friendship Delegation

Jon Byong Chol Addresses A-A Solidarity Conference

ON May 11, the plenary session of the 4th Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Winneba, Ghana, heard Jon Byong Chol, leader of the Korean delegation and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

On behalf of the Korean people, he extended militant greetings to the Asian, African and Latin American people fighting for freedom and independence.

Condemning U.S. imperialism for its aggression on Vietnam, the Korean delegation head declared:

"U.S. brutalities in Vietnam are not only an aggression against the Vietnamese people but also an outrageous challenge to the peoples of all socialist countries and to the Asian and African people. They also undermine most seriously world peace. We resolutely reject the 'peaceful settlement' of the Vietnam question U.S. imperialism calls for."

Jon Byong Chol expressed his wholehearted support for the Appeal of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

To actively support and give in every possible way material and moral assistance to the Vietnamese people who are engaged in a just struggle for freedom and independence against the U.S. imperialist aggression, he continued, is an inviolable right of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and of all other lands; it is their lofty internationalist duty and obligation.

In the light of the gravity of the situation in Vietnam, Jon Byong Chol said, it is the view of the Korean delegation that it is essential for the conference to direct the greatest attention to the Vietnam question, support the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for national independence and sovereignty against the U.S. aggression and immediately take steps for positive joint action.

As for the Korean people, the leader of the Korean delegation declared, they, together with the world people, resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialist aggression on Vietnam, will certainly be determined and ready to support the Vietnamese people by every means at their disposal.

He then referred to the U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea: "Over 25 this year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the U.S.-launched war in Korea. The fiendish U.S. imperialists, who are burning homes and villages and murdering our brothers in Vietnam today, unleashed 15 years ago, by usurping the U.N. flag, a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They wanted to enslave the Korean people and conquer Asia. However, the Korean people, enjoying the support of the socialist camp and the peoples of Asia, Africa and all other lands, put up a heroic fight and won a great victory by repulsing the U.S. aggression."

The leader of the Korean delegation then exposed the continuous criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in the postwar period —frantic preparations for another war in Korea, obstruction of Korea's peaceful unification in every way. He denounced bitterly the sinister U.S. designs for making the Asians fight Asians.

The Korean people, Jon Byong Chol stressed in conclusion, will, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, continue to march forward in firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, resolutely fight against the aggression and war policy of U.S. and all other imperialists, and do all in their power for the triumph of our common cause.

Kenyan Women's Delegation Welcomed

ON May 14 a grand welcome meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang for the Kenyan Women's Friendship delegation led by Kathorina Akumu Onyango, Secretary of the Nyanza Regional Women's Department of the Kenya African National Union.

It was attended by Kim Ok Sun, First Vice-Chairman, and Jon Mun Jin, Vice-Chairman, of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Kim Sun Bok, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the KDWU; and other functionaries of the Women's Union as well as women in the city.

Chairman Kim Sun Bok, in her speech, warmly welcomed on behalf of the entire women in the capital the Kenyan guests now on a friendship visit to our country.

The Korean people and women, she said, are on the side of the Kenyan people and women who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

Congratulating the Kenyan women and people on the achievements they have made in building up their country and in defending their independence against imperialism and colonialism, she said:

"The Korean people and women, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism together with the Kenyan women, will do their utmost for, further consolidating friendship and solidarity with the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and women.

Delegation leader Kathorina Akumu Onyango spoke next.

She expressed thanks for the invitation and warm welcome extended to her delegation.

About their visits to various factories, enterprises, and cultural institutions in our country she remarked:

We could clearly see that all the fine things we witnessed and all the successes you have gained have been made possible thanks to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. All this gives us great confidence."

She noted that the women of Korea do not want war but are devoted to the prosperity and advancement of their country.

All this shows that the Korean people can drive out the U.S. imperialists and unify their country without fail. She added:

"We Kenyan people and women hope that the South Korean people, in unity with the people in North Korea, will expel the Yankees from South Korea, and we actively support this struggle."

She concluded: "The Kenyan women's delegation holds that the women of the world should raise their voices higher at their meetings in order to drive the imperialists out of their countries."

The meeting was rounded off with an art performance.

KOREANS IN JAPAN OPPOSE "S. KOREA-JAPAN TALKS"

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan opposing the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" and denouncing the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique was held on the 13th in Tokyo with the participation of more than two thousand compatriots of all strata in Japan.

Han Duk Soo, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, made a report at the meeting which was held with traitor Pak Jung Hi's trip to Washington at hand.

The speaker pointed out that Pak Jung Hi's trip to Washington is for receiving new instructions on bringing the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" to an early conclusion and dispatching more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and for getting a few dollars as a reward for his faithful service to his master.

Chairman Han Duk Soo called upon the entire Korean citizens in Japan to strengthen the national unity and keep up the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to smash the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" and expedite the peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves, not forgetting that they are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the South Korean people.

Representatives of various walks of life spoke at the meeting, denouncing the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" and the Pak Jung Hi traitors.

The meeting adopted a resolution flaying U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi scamps.

Meanwhile mass rallies castigating the talks and the Pak Jung Hi clique were held on the same day in Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Fukuoka with the participation of a great number of Korean nationals in Japan.

TENTH BIRTHDAY OF THE GAKRJ

GAKRJ—ORGANIZATION OF KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

MAY 25 this year is the tenth anniversary of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The GAKRJ (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was formed, reflecting the patriotic aspiration of the Korean nationals in Japan, on May 25, 1955 when the Japanese reactionary rulers, at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, were intensifying political oppression and persecution of the Korean residents in Japan.

The formation of the GAKRJ marked a turn in the life and patriotic work of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The basic tasks of the GAKRJ are, its Programme says, to rally the 600,000 Korean residents in Japan solidly around the D.P.R.K. Government, defend their human, democratic and national rights and work to expedite the independent, peaceful unification of Korea.

Over the past ten years the GAKRJ's functionaries and the Korean residents in Japan have energetically striven to put the Programme into effect. Big results have been achieved in their efforts in this respect.

A powerful organization of overseas citizens of the D.P.R.K. representing their will and championing their rights and interests, the GAKRJ has embraced the absolute majority of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The GAKRJ has 48 local headquarters, some 400 branches and more than 2,700 chapters throughout Japan. Under the GAKRJ are some ten mass organizations such as the League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Union of Democratic Korean Women in Japan. The GAKRJ has under it some ten organs and establishments—educational, cultural, art, athletic, press and economic.

The GAKRJ has its organizations in all areas where Korean nationals reside. Its prestige and influence are growing day by day.

In three years between 1961 and 1964, the membership of the GAKRJ increased by some 60,000, although tens of thousands of the compatriots returned home during that period.

This increase in the GAKRJ's membership provides evidence that the GAKRJ enjoys active support and deep confidence of the compatriots in Japan.

The GAKRJ has intensified the education in socialist patriotism among the Korean residents to closely rally them under the banner of the D.P.R.K. It defends the democratic and national rights of the Korean residents and draws them into the patriotic work for expediting the independent unification of Korea.

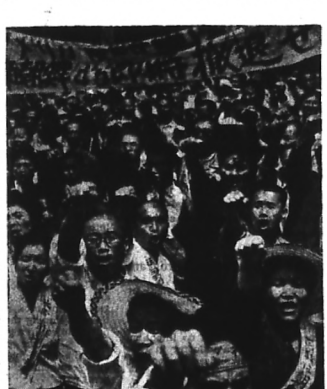
There has been noticeable progress in the democratic and national education of the compatriots since the birth of the GAKRJ.

There are 150 autonomous schools including Korean University and other types of school. Their enrollment, although 30,000 of the students have already repatriated to the homeland, numbers more than 40,000 now. The students are granted stipends and subsidy. Students are taught Korean history and geography as well as Korea's patriotic tradition. Lessons are given in their mother tongue.

The Korean nationals in Japan, like their compatriots at home, unanimously aspire after the independent unification of Korea.

The GAKRJ upholds the unification programme of the D.P.R.K. Government. It acquaints the compatriots in Japan with the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy in South Korea and the traitorous acts of the South Korean rulers, stooges of U.S. imperialism. It actively supports and encourages the South Korean people in their national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism. It persistently works to unite all of the patriotic forces aspiring after the country's unification, irrespective of political views, ideology and organization affiliation. Anti-American sentiments mount with each passing day among the Korean residents in Japan; a struggle to smash the "South Korea-Japan talks" is being unfolded on a mass scale; and the work for unity of the Korean residents of all walks of life proceeds briskly. Thus a mass foundation for a united front for national salvation against U.S. imperialism is being laid.

Strictly abiding by the stand of non-interference in mutual benefit and equality in line with the peaceloving foreign policy of the D.P.R.K. Government, the GAKRJ has made invariable efforts to strengthen amity and friendship between the Japanese people and the international solidarity with the people of various countries of the world.



Korean nationals in Japan fighting against the "South Korea-Japan talks"

Korean Youth Organization in Japan

A mass democratic organization of the Korean youths and students in Japan, the Korean Democratic Youth League in Japan has made big strides since its birth on August 2, 1955.

The league has more than 50 prefectural headquarters, over 300 branches and some 1,200 chapters.

Enrolled in the organization are a large number of youths in Japan—workers, merchants, industrialists, office employees and students—who fight in defence of the interests of the motherland and people and the democratic national rights of all Korean residents in Japan.

The Korean younger generation in Japan has a limited knowledge of the country's history, geography, and their mother tongue. On top of it, being in Japan they are under the constant influence of the American way of life and Japanese militarism.

In the light of this, the Democratic Youth League under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, enlists as many young Koreans in Japan as possible in its organizations to give them a thorough education in socialist patriotism and rally them closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung. And the young people are inspired to carry out the patriotic tasks put forth by the General Association.

The league issues Chosun Chongnyon (Korean Youth), Chosun Sonyon (Young Korean Pioneers), Sae Sedae (Rising Generation) and other magazines, journals for the Korean younger generation in Japan.

All branches and chapters energetically carry on a variety of sports and cultural activities.

Today Korean youths and students in Japan are united all the more closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. and they are working diligently for the good of their motherland and people.

Korean University in Tokyo, Japan

FACTS and FIGURES

Since the first repatriation boats cast anchor at the port of Chongjin after the signing of the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan to the D.P.R.K., which is called "a great migration from the capitalist world to the socialist," the boats plied the sea 124 times. And more than 80,000 Koreans have been repatriated from Japan.

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Some 930 of the returnees are now Deputies to the People's Assemblies at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly.

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One hundred returnees were cited by Premier Kim Il Sung, and one was awarded the title of Labour Hero. Altogether some 2,360 were decorated by the Government.

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In 1964 alone some 3,500 returnees spent their vacations at holiday homes or made a tour of the country, at government expense.

KOREAN UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN

IN the heart of Musashino, Tokyo, there stands Korean University, which was founded on April 10, 1956. Koreans in Japan built it to give their sons and daughters university education. From June 1959 the university has been aided greatly by the home government, which has sent it educational fund repeatedly.

The modern four-storeyed university buildings with a total floor space of more than 3,500 square metres house, among others, an auditorium, well-equipped research rooms and laboratories, a dormitory, a dining hall and other facilities. In 1963 it reorganized its educational system to give the Korean younger generation in Japan a better education and raise them into worthy workers for the motherland.

The university is staffed with a big faculty. Its enrollment is several hundreds, and the students receive scholarships and stipends.

The Korean University owes its splendid development to the consistent care of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung, and to the patriotic zeal and struggle of the Koreans in Japan for the right to democratic national education.

So far the D.P.R.K. Government has sent on 17 occasions 4,003,250,000 yen to the Korean residents in Japan for the democratic national education of their children. The Government also decorated those who distinguished themselves in the educational work. Many were given the titles of Professor and Merited Teacher.

Thanks to such solicitude the sons and daughters of the Korean nationals in Japan are studying to their hearts' content at schools at all grades, from primary schools to university, under the Central Educational Society of the Koreans in Japan, despite all sorts of persecution by the American and Japanese reactionary forces.

ART ACTIVITIES AMONG THE KOREANS IN JAPAN

THE Central Art Troupe of the Korean nationals in Japan, formed in June 1955, gave by May 1964 altogether more than 1,800 performances. Over three million attended their performances.

The Art Troupe has a wide range of repertoires with works dealing with the achievements of their compatriots back at home in socialist construction and exemplary deeds of the Korean residents in Japan.

The Art Troupe has contributed to the growth of the mass cultural work among the Koreans in Japan. Now the Korean nationals have amateur art groups in all parts of Japan—they have no less than 650 amateur dancers' groups alone, with a total membership of several thousands.

In the art contest in honour of the 16th birthday of the D.P.R.K. last year took part more than 3,500 with some 103 programmes. Their amateur art activities make for imbuing the Korean nationals in Japan with socialist patriotism and revolutionary spirit.

THE FRUITION OF SELF-RELIANCE

KOREA'S RELIABLE MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in possession of a reliable, modern machine-building industry which our people have developed chiefly on their own. Now various kinds of machinery and equipment needed in all branches of the national economy are produced in the country.

Under a Long-range Program

When Korea was liberated in August 1945 from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, it had not a machine-building industry. The Japanese colonialists had no intention of developing such industry in Korea. Only a few miserable-looking repair shops were all they built in Korea—even these were levelled to the ground during the three-year Korean war.

So, when the country started reconstruction after war, it had to start it from scratch. And it was no easy task to build a machine-building industry.

The Korean people knew, unless they had a machine-building industry, they could neither eliminate the colonial one-sidedness of industry, lay a foundation for socialist industrialization, nor utilize effectively the country's resources.

It was during the war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors that the Korean people set out to make necessary preparations for establishing a machine-building industry. Machine-building factories were built and technical personnel were trained for the post-war reconstruction and the building of an independent national economy.

With the end of hostilities, the country started to build up the machine-building industry in real earnest.

The first thing the government did was to take steps for the production of machine-tools in the light of the fact that the country had no machine-tool manufacturing industry. Then electric motors, transformers, mining, farming and other kinds of machines as well as accessories were turned out as they were urgently needed.

Meanwhile, a farm implements factory was built in Kiyang and an automobile accessories factory in Dokchon. Later these factories grew into tractor and automobile factories.

Now even 75 h.p. tractors and 10-ton trucks are being turned out in Korea.

With the machine-building industry rapidly advancing the government took measures for further developing the machine-tool industry to equip a growing number of factories in the postwar years. In this, the home-made SU lathes and other automatic lathes played a great part.

Multiplication of Machinery

Though our machine-tool industry was progressing at a fast tempo, it could not keep up with the rapidly developing national economy.

At this juncture the country, at the suggestion of Premier Kim Il Sung, started a mass drive for multiplying machine-tools.

In this drive was the whole nation, from the maintenance shops of small factories to giant plants. And the machine-tools thus produced were used in equipping shops and factories.

In the first year of the drive alone more than 13,000 machine-tools were produced without additional state investment. No small number of special machines were also produced. (If so many machine-tools were to be produced only by machine-tool plants, it would have taken three to four years.)

As a result, the machine-building industry of our country made a big step forward, and our workers became confident that they could manufacture any types of machines.

The overall growth of our national economy demanded more heavy machines. But our machine-building industry in those days had poor material and technical bases for turning out heavy and special machine-tools.

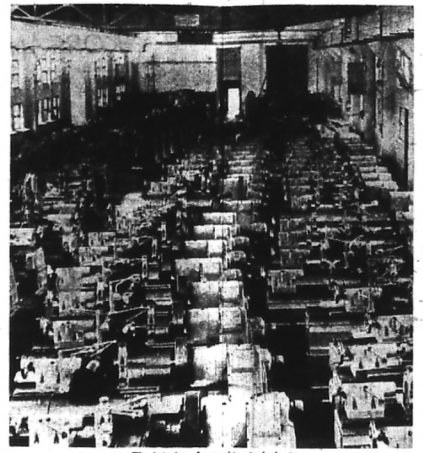
Our workers and technicians, however, surmounting all difficulties, succeeded in manufacturing an 8-metre turning lathe and, on this basis, a 3,000-ton press, a 10-metre planing machine, a 6-metre hob, a 90-shaft automatic boring machine and many other heavy machines.

Now our machine-building industry produces various heavy machines, which we had to import formerly.

This shows that our machine-building industry has travelled a long way in a short period, from producing individual machines to manufacturing complete sets of equipment for big factories.

Korea-make — 94.3 %

Many factories have been built and reinforced with the equipment made by our young machine-building industry. The blast furnaces of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the steel shop of the Kangson Steel Works, the electric zinc smelting equipment of the Munpyong Smeltery, the large Vinalon Factory, the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill, and the vinyl chloride factory—all these were equipped by our machine-building industry.



The interior of a machine-tool plant

In 1964 the machine-building industry accounted for 25.8 per cent of the gross value of industrial output. And it turned out 94.3 per cent of all machines that the country needed.

Korea duly is proud of its machine-building industry which is playing a big part in developing further Korea's independent national economy.

8-METRE TURNING LATHE AT RYONGSONG PLANT

THE Ryongsong Machine-building Plant is one of Korea's biggest machine factories.

In recent years it made installations for many iron and steel works, the blast furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works included, for the 20,000-ton capacity Vinalon Factory, and the 30,000-ton capacity Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill.

At present the plant is turning out machines for the anthracite gasification factory.

The plant, like all other machine factories in the country, is quite young.

In the pre-liberation period the plant was but a small poorly-equipped shop. It then made some spare parts at best. Even this was badly destroyed by the U.S. bombing in the wartime.

Accordingly, it is no exaggeration to say that a brand-new factory was built in the postwar period.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the workers and the correct measures of the Government made the plant what it is.

Almost all the machines and equipment of the plant, the 8-metre turning lathe and the 3,000-ton press included, were built by the workers here between 1959 and 1960. In those days not only the plant lacked such giant machines but also the workers had no experience in making them.

The plant had to draw up blueprints. When they were made, the workers had to work a stuff 12 metres long, weighing 30 tons. But the plant was equipped only with a small machine which could handle no more than a material 6 metres long, weighing 10 tons.

To be sure, there were many failures. But the machine-builders here succeeded in manufacturing the 8-metre turning lathe in five months and the 3,000-ton press in a year!

Thanks to the two giant machines more machines came out of this factory to equip the factories in different branches of the national economy.

The plant and its products are the gift of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Now the workers are working hard to expand and re-equip their plant and turn out more and better machines for the country.

A small shop producing automobile accessories yesterday has grown into a large-scale automobile plant today

FRESH SUCCESSES

ALL factories and plants in North Korea are out for increased production so as to bring the current Seven-Year Plan (1961-67) to a successful conclusion.

They set themselves their targets for increased production and economization for the smooth implementation of this year's plan.

The Pyongyang Electrical Appliances Factory introduced more than 410 technical innovations for boosting the production and improving the quality of the products and for raising labour productivity in the first three months of the current year. As a result, they overfulfilled the quotas for the first-quarter by 20 per cent, and the April plan by 47.1 per cent.

The workers of the Dokchon Automobile Factory made 538 technical innovations, saving over 18,000 work days and overfulfilling the first-quarter plan by 16 per cent.

At the Munchon Machine Plant the plan is overfulfilled by more than 30 per cent every month.

* * *

The fishermen of the country are making a big haul. The haddock catch was exceedingly big in the winter. Now fishermen in Kangwon Province alone caught 3,200 tons of sardine in 16 days; then the Kojo Fishery Station, over 930 tons of sardine in 13 days.

On May 8 the fishermen of the Wonsan Fishery Station hit the first-six-months' target, a target 40 per cent higher than the last year's. Then by May 10, the Nampo Fishery Station on the west coast overfulfilled the semiannual plan, 10 per cent greater than the last year's.

No Difficulty Insurmountable

TODAY the Rukwon Machine Plant is one of the leading machine-building factories in Korea.

But until several years ago the plant had been turning out only simple farm implements and some spare parts. And it was in 1958 that the plant was given a big assignment by the state. They were to make an excavator.

However, the plant being as such had no equipment capable of building such a heavy machine as excavator. On top of it, the workers were not provided with necessary blueprints. Nor were there any trained personnel for the excavator production.

Yet, the country needed excavators badly. The mining industry was growing rapidly, more river-dyke projects were on, many buildings were to go up.

Looking back upon those days, Kim Kyong Myong, manager of the plant, (he was then chief engineer) said: "We worked then with firm determination, relying only on ourselves. And we succeeded in making excavators."

At first they took apart imported excavators and carefully studied every piece from all angles. Then they worked collectively for drawing up blueprints for some 2,200 kinds of parts of the machine.

In the actual making, Kim Jun Do, a workteam leader of the excavator assembly shop, worked out some ways of processing gears and shafts. Young engineer Jo Ja Hong and forgers Hong Jang Duk and Oh Ryong Hun found a way of manufacturing the revolving plate. All this resulted in expediting the excavator making, which was completed within two months instead of the scheduled six months.

Thus the 1-cu.m. excavator "Chollima," the first excavator ever produced in Korea, appeared—another fruition of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Five years later, in 1963, the Rukwon Machine Plant set to produce 4-cu.m. excavator "Jangbaek," which can take the place of 1,500 work hands.

Now the plant is turning out these excavators in great numbers besides other machinery and equipment.

The experiences of the plant show that no difficulty is insurmountable when the people, convinced of their own ability, tackle it in real earnest and with a determined will.

Unforgettable Events

IN the yard of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall various old and new-type tractors stand side by side. Among them one will find a tractor, which looks inferior to others in shape and efficiency. It is the very first tractor the Korean working class manufactured after overcoming great difficulties in its fight to free the peasantry from arduous labour.

It was in November 1958 that North Korea produced its first tractor of the "Chollima-28" type.

The first "Chollima-28" tractor displayed in the Exhibition reminds us of how it was made by the Korean working class.

URGENT PROBLEM

1958 witnessed a radical change in the long history of the Korean countryside. The private peasant economy which had been handed down for centuries was converted into the socialist co-operative economy and, as a result, the peasantry was completely freed from exploitation and poverty.

After the co-operative transformation of agriculture, the agricultural productive forces grew sharply and the peasants' livelihood improved.

However, because of its historical backwardness and the war which made havoc of it, the material and technical foundations of our agriculture remained still backward.

In order to put into effect the country's far-reaching programme for rapidly raising agricultural production and freeing the peasantry from back-breaking labour, we had to further strengthen the material and technical foundations of agriculture.

Now it became an urgent problem to produce tractors.

The situation prevailing in the countryside at that time brought us to a conclusion that we should make tractors by ourselves to provide the countryside with sufficient numbers.

But our industry lacked both machinery and equipment as well as the experience in manufacturing tractors.

Placing faith in the revolutionary zeal and creative energy of the working class, Premier Kim Il Sung in October 1958 set the task before the workers and technicians of the Kiyang Farm Machine Factory which had been engaged in the production of threshing machines and animal-drawn weeders.

To live up to the great faith Premier Kim Il Sung had in them, all the workers and technicians of the plant, inspired by the grand programme set forth by the Premier, made an unusual determination to make tractors on their own at any cost.

35 DAYS OF STRENUOUS WORK

Needless to say, the small factory had neither machinery and equipment nor technical data available for the manufacture of tractors. The workers and technicians broke up imported tractors and made a collective study of them. And they completed the designs of more than 3,000 kinds of parts which suited our country's specific conditions in a matter of 25 days. Meanwhile, the workers, upon finishing blueprints, cast and lathed the parts. It was quite a task for them. They failed 32 times in the manufacture of one cast part, the first process in the production of tractor. And they had to drill holes of all sizes on the main body of the engine with their hands. Despite so many difficulties they encountered they were united as one man in their work. They tackled one tough problem after another, helping and learning from each other.

In this way the first tractor came off the assembly line on the 35th day after the Premier's visit to their factory.

The appearance of the first tractor in our country signified the birth of the first tractor plant in our country as well. The Kiyang Farm Machine Factory turned into a tractor plant.

10,000 TRACTORS

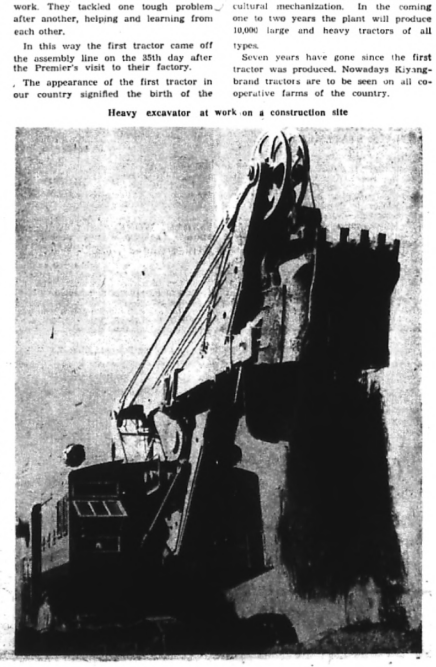
The workers of the Kiyang Tractor Plant have contributed greatly to agricultural mechanization, steadily consolidating the material and technical basis of their plant.

In 1960 the plant turned out 3,000 tractors and in 1961 reached the level of 7,000 tractors.

In 1962 the plant began to produce 75 h.p. caterpillar tractors at a large new workshop. The plant is now equipped with modern machines and installations produced in our country. Now it has become our country's reliable base for agricultural mechanization. In the coming one to two years the plant will produce 10,000 large and heavy tractors of all types.

Seven years have gone since the first tractor was produced. Nowadays Kiyang-brand tractors are to be seen on all co-operative farms of the country.

Heavy excavator at work on a construction site



She Is Not Guilty

The U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are making frantic efforts to put down the flames of people's struggle flaring up in various parts of South Korea. They send out fully armed police and troops to break up the barehanded demonstrators. Poisonous gas and tear-shells are also employed. They arrest and imprison many people, brutally torture and try them. They make no scruple of murdering students and putting elderly women in detention for taking part in a demonstration.

Patriotic student Kim Jung Bae fell a victim to their outrage and 56-year-old woman named Li Gye Dan has been put in detention on the charge of violating the "regulations on demonstration and assembly."

Is this elderly woman guilty?

FIVE YEARS AGO

It took place on April 19, 1960 when the people in South Korea rose in a resistance struggle for a new government, a new system and a new life, against the puppet Syngman Rhee regime.

The masses were closing in on the headquarters of the puppet regime breaking through lines of army and police cordons, when guns were fired and the streets were stained with the blood of patriotic youth, students and people.

Li Gye Dan was on the scene, among the demonstrators. She was looking for her son. But no sight of him around. After three days of search going from place to place in the city, she discovered her son dead in the dead-house of the hospital attached to the Sudo Medical College she identified her son among the corpses.

Her 24-year-old son Li Gun Hyong, student of Koryu University, was slain at the hands of the police when marching in the van of the demonstrators.

The elderly woman stunned at the sight of her son lying in a coffin.

When she came to herself the elderly woman stood up with a firm resolve: "No, I mustn't weep. He died a heroic death."

HER WORDS

On the night of the day she made the following entry into her diary: "You're right, my son. You didn't go against the will of your mother who had brought you up for 24 years single-handed.

"My dear son, I wandered about the city for several days after you. But I never expected you would turn out dead.

"You are gone, leaving me behind alone. For 24 years since your father died, you had been my sole hope. People call me 'mother of a patriotic fighter'. I'm helpless, with no one to rely on, but I am not discouraged in the least.

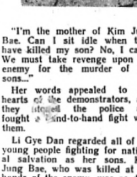
"I lay in bed grief-stricken last night when your figure glided into my nightly dreams. Rest in peace, my son. I'll take revenge in your stead. April 22, 1960."

HER DETERMINATION

The mother was, needless to say, overwhelmed with grief over the death of her only son. But she was not dispirited. A revengeful thought burned within her.

The fight was not over. The Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown, but another puppet of U.S. imperialism was put in power. The new puppet, the Pak Jung Hi clique, resumed the talks with Japan to place South Korea under the dual control of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

In June 1964 when the youth and students of Seoul rose against the Pak Jung Hi regime, she came out and joined the students of the Liberal Arts and Science School of Seoul University. National salvation struggle against the "South Korea-Japan talks" and the Pak regime continues in 1965. Early in April this year, the police killed one of the demonstrating students. Kim Jung Bae of the Dongguk College. On April 17 when some 60,000 students and citizens of Seoul from various strata staged demonstrations against the "South Korea-Japan talks," the Pak Jung Hi clique sent large police contingents to the scene. When the demonstrators encountered the police who, firing tear-shells, tried to break up the columns, Li Gye Dan stepped forward and addressed the people:



"I'm the mother of Kim Jung Bae. Can I sit idle when they have killed my son? No, I can't. We must take revenge upon the enemy for the murder of our sons..."

Her words appealed to the hearts of the demonstrators, and they attacked the police and fought a hand-to-hand fight with them.

Li Gye Dan regarded all of the young people fighting for national salvation as her sons. Kim Jung Bae, who was killed at the hands of the enemy, was as dear to her as her own son. The Pak Jung Hi clique detained this woman on the charge of participation in this demonstration.

There is no justification for detaining this lonely elderly woman who fights for what her only son laid down his life.

BRIEFS ON SOUTH KOREA

A SOUTH KOREAN ORGANIZATION ISSUES ANTI-U.S. STATEMENT

On May 11 the "Civil Liberties Committee" in Seoul, according to the South Korean news agency *Donghwa*, strongly demanded the immediate repeal of the "undemocratic, discriminating South Korea-U.S. draft administrative agreement", which is designed to deny the Korean workers employed at the U.S. army units their democratic rights.

In its statement, the said Committee pointed out that provisions of the South Korea-U.S. administrative agreement are aimed at depriving the South Korean workers of the right to collective bargaining and strike. It branded the agreement as "undemocratic" and as an "encroachment on the fundamental rights" of the South Korean workers.

The "draft agreement" reveals another criminal plot of the U.S. occupationists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to exploit the South Korean workers more cruelly and violate their fundamental rights.

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE-CUT

According to *Radio Donghwa*, more than 80 workers of a gardening company went on a sit-down strike on May 11 against a wage-cut.

They are gardeners working in the compound of the U.S. 8th army headquarters under a contract. Breaking the contract the employer further slashed their meagre wages by 13 per cent.

The angry workers went on a sit-down strike from 7:30 a.m. on May 11 before the headquarters of the U.S. 8th army.

MOKPO STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE

According to *Radio Seoul* more than 1,000 students of the Mokpo High School in South Cholla Province staged a big demonstration around 8.00 a. m. on May 12 against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks." They carried placards and chanted slogans denouncing the "Seoul-Tokyo talks". The angry students fought the police who tried to stop them. The police arrested over 700 students.

"Down With Rotten Regime" by Li Jong Sob and Choe Su

Military Coup Attempted in S. Korea

Reports from Seoul say that a military coup was recently attempted within the puppet South Korean army to overthrow the present Pak Jung Hi regime.

A wholesale round-up has been made since May 7. Among the arrested are nine officers including seven colonels in active service and several officers in reserve. Forty other officers including a brigadier general and civilians were interrogated by the intelligence officers.

News reports from Seoul say that the coup was plotted by the C.O. of the 8th Division of the puppet army, the former chief of the office of public information, and former high-ranking officers of the South Korean army headquarters, the Second Corps, and the "State Security Council." And some units of the 3rd and 5th corps of the puppet army were to take part in the coup.

AFP reported on May 9 that "all South Korean air force planes were at once grounded on the 8th, giving rise to the suspicion that some fighter pilots may have been involved."

The Pak Jung Hi clique dismissed at first the reports on the coup as unfounded, but on the morning of 10th they were obliged to admit the attempted coup.

The abortive coup indicates that the conflict between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the opposition group within the puppet army has become more acute.

From the first days of their seizure of power, the Pak Jung Hi clique have been the target of hatred and denunciation of the South Korean people. They were rejected even by the opposition groups in the ruling circles and in the puppet army.

Altogether there have been more than 60 attempted military coups against the Pak's regime, each followed by a big "purification" in the army. In December 1963 when Pak Jung Hi donned the garb of the president after the farce of setting up a civilian administration, Pak boasted that his army's upper crust was staffed with the faithful. The recent attempted coup proved to the contrary.

The fact that the coup was attempted at a time when the mass struggle of the South Korean people is being intensified shows that Pak Jung Hi clique is driven into a tight corner and its days are numbered.

SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER CROSSES DEMARCATION LINE

Recently a South Korean soldier came over to North Korea. He is Jong Cha Ryang, 26, leader of the 1st Squad, 1st Platoon, 1st Co., Eng. Bat., 6th Div. of the puppet army.

Upon crossing the demarcation line to the North he told the press that he chose to come over to the North because the wretched South Korean army life was unbearable.

Before he was forced into the army, he and his wife went around from town to town. From village to village to land on some sort of work. But it was a vain hope for them in South Korea rotten to the core. Every town and village in South Korea is swarmed with the jobless and many destroy themselves. It is a common sight in South Korea that discharged officers wander about looking for a porter job.

While in South Korea, he said, he heard that in North Korea all people, free from exploitation and unemployment, live a decent life. And he wished to come over to the North, but could not do so until he was sent into the demilitarized zone.

Yankees Punched Hard Everywhere

Washington Helpless in South Vietnam

FOR all its Herculean efforts to escalate the war in Vietnam, the U.S. position is getting more and more difficult. And American news reports, publications and even government officials are compelled to admit this, but sadly.

AIR SUPERIORITY POWERLESS

To demonstrate the "might" of the U.S. air force, Washington dispatched hundreds of aircraft to make scores of sorties against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in these three months. But the U.S. desperation proved nothing more than desperation in face of the hammer blow of the Vietnamese people.

Only a few months ago Johnson, Rusk, and McNamara were confident that the increasing "military pressure" would be enough to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. But now Rusk is lamenting: There is no sign of the Vietnamese people "giving in," and they haven't half a mind to do so.

More U.S. planes are downed or damaged in Vietnam to the sorrow of the Washington rulers. Between August 5 last year and May 4 this year, 208 U.S. planes were shot down and more damaged in North Vietnam.

So much so, John Tower, member of the U.S. Senate Military Committee, asked the Johnson administration if the U.S. can turn out planes fast enough to replace those downed in Vietnam.

The U.S. government worries greatly, especially over the fact that the latest U.S. military planes are brought down not only by the anti-aircraft guns and young air force of the Vietnam People's Army but by the rifles of the militiamen.

Today Washington admits that its "air superiority" is powerless to sap the fighting spirit of the people in both parts of Vietnam.

U.S. SOLDIERS ARE WEARY OF FIGHTING

The Johnson government took a number of "material and moral measures" to buttress the morale of American soldiers in South Vietnam. It exempted them from income taxes on April 24, 1965, and gave them more than 20,000 orders or medals between June, 1962 and December, 1964. Johnson even wrote personal "letters of thanks." Then there is a 55-dollar allowance to those who are under fire for more than 6 days a month. Yet, the American soldiers in South Vietnam are asking: Why have we to die in South Vietnam thousands of miles away from America?

Some time ago a correspondent of the Japanese daily Asahi Shinbun who was in South Vietnam wrote that the greatest concern of the U.S. soldiers in South Vietnam was how to survive one year of service there to go home alive, and many soldiers and officers were weary of war.

In the words of an AP correspondent, many U.S. military advisers go in mufti to protect themselves from the people's armed forces. During the march they walk as slowly as possible and fall flat on their face whenever shots are heard. And U.S. pilots carry with them a 13-language life-saving conversation booklet.

The South Vietnam puppet soldiers are far more demoralized. Some time ago writer Kaiko Takeshi who had been to South Vietnam as a member of the Japanese government's "inspection group" told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives:

"The Saigon generals are rotten to the core and blinded by ambition for political power. They pocket and deposit U.S. aid funds in foreign banks; they send their children to France or other foreign countries for study. The South Vietnam soldiers are mostly the sons of peasants, who are told that they are fighting for freedom. But no one is convinced. They rather want to be invalided out of the army. This is why an increasing number of soldiers desert to the side of the Viet Congs or to become wanderers. The police arrest the deserters, but release them whenever bribed. They set free the arrested Viet Congs also in fear of revenge. Even the Saigon police are sure that the Viet Congs will seize the power."

Cambodians taking down the Stars and Stripes from the U.S. embassy building

THE LAST OF U.S. "PEACE CORPS" DRIVEN OUT OF INDONESIA

ACCORDING to a Hsinhua dispatch from Djakarta on May 6, the sixteen remaining U.S. "peace corps" people in Indonesia were compelled to leave that country on May 5 in face of the strong opposition of the Indonesian people.

On May 1, a fourteen-member group of the U.S. "peace corps" was sent out of the country by the Indonesian people.

At the people's request, President Sukarno in his talks with U.S. special envoy Bunker last month asked the U.S. government to stop immediately all activities of the "peace corps" in Indonesia.

JOHNSON IS DESPERATE

RECENTLY one emissary after another of the White House came to Seoul. Lodge was in Seoul from April 25 to 27, Green, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, from April 29 to May 2, and Rostow, Chairman of the U.S. State Department Policy Planning Commission, from May 2 to 4.

What are they up to?

The Pentagon is working overtime to minimize these visits—it is alleging that they were only routine visits, their succession being accidental.

But, who would believe it?

Lodge, former U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, came to South Korea as Johnson's special envoy. He was accompanied by the "Coordinator for Vietnam Assistance" of the State Department and the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. This alone shows that it was more than a routine trip. According to press reports, during his two-day stay in Seoul Lodge held secret talks with the Pak Jung Hi clique on the "question of South Korea assisting South Vietnam" and on the "formation of anti-communist front in Asia."

No results of the secret meetings were made public, but South Korean publications reported that Lodge brought with him a letter from Johnson to Pak which asked South Korea to "play a more active part" for what they called "settlement" of the Vietnamese issue.

On April 28, the day following Lodge's departure from Seoul, the *Saigon Daily News* reported that "a plan is now being contemplated for the dispatch of additional 10,000-20,000 South Korean soldiers to South Vietnam." Then the South Korean *Dongguong Tongshin* reported on May 5 that puppet "Ministry of National Defence" would work out a plan to reinforce its troops in South Vietnam and would soon submit it to the "Cabinet" for approval.

Green came to Seoul to incite the Pak Jung Hi clique to step up their suppression of the people and to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to an early conclusion. Green did not hide this when he talked to newspapermen on April 26, the day before his departure for Seoul. During his stay in Seoul he tried to cheer up the Pak Jung Hi clique while doing his best to pacify the youth and students who are gradually turning the spearhead of their struggle to the United States.

In the wake of Green came Rostow. He held talks with the Pak Jung Hi clique and made speeches before the puppet "National Assembly" and at Seoul University and other places.

In a number of statements and lectures, Rostow painted the South Korean economy now on the verge of bankruptcy as "healthy and sound." At the same time, he preached about the necessity of introducing the Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea. But what he aimed was to retain South Korea as a permanent colony of U.S. imperialism with the help of Japanese imperialism. To this end, he came up with plans allegedly for the "economic development of Southeast Asia" and "S. Korea-U.S. economic co-operation."

The White House emissaries came to Seoul on different dates and with seemingly different missions. But the real purpose of those trips is to find a way for the United States to get over the difficulties it faces in the Far East so that it can further intensify its aggression.

As to this, the South Korean *Radio Seoul* commented on May 4:

"It is not too difficult to guess why these men were in Seoul. President Johnson's special envoy Mr. Lodge was here to solicit for South Korea's support to U.S. policy towards Vietnam; Mr. Green helped President Pak prepare for his trip to America and exerted effort to disarm the opposition in regard to the South Korea-Japan talks, Dr. Rostow's job was to give a covering fire for Messrs. Lodge and Green."

But all their efforts will prove fruitless. They only stirred up the anti U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people, who are intensifying their struggle against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" and against the dispatch of puppet South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

Guerrillas' Activities in Venezuela

ACCORDING to reports from Caracas, Venezuelan guerrillas killed 7 soldiers and captured quantities of weapons at a recent engagement with the government army in El Charchal, Lara province.

Earlier the guerrillas occupied 5 villages in Monagas and Sucre. In these villages the guerrillas held mass meetings and circulated anti-government leaflets of the National Liberation Front of Venezuela.

A unit of the guerrillas attacked the headquarters of the Military Council in the seat of Monagas Province.

Korean Social Organisations Support Palestinian People's Struggle

SOCIAL organisations of our country sent telegrams to their counterparts in Palestine in connection with the setting of a week of supporting the Palestinian people's struggle from May 15 to 22 in our country.

In its telegram to the Palestinian Confederation of Trade Unions the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, in the name of the Korean working class, expressed firm solidarity with the Confederation in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, Israeli expansionists.

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a telegram to the Chairman of Palestinian Women's Organisation.

The telegram manifested the firm conviction that the Palestinian people's just struggle will certainly be crowned with victory.

The Korean Journalists Union also sent a telegram to the Arab Journalist Union denouncing the U.S. imperialists and wishing the Arab people and journalists victory in their struggle.

KOREAN TU DELEGATIONS RETURN HOME

Trade Union Delegations of our country which had attended May Day celebrations in Democratic Germany and Hungary returned home on May 11.

KOREAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

A Korean delegation left Pyongyang on the morning of the 12th by air to attend the 16th meeting of the Korean-Soviet Commission for Scientific and Technical Co-operation to be held in Moscow. The five-member delegation was led by Oh Dong Wuk, Chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RETURNS HOME

V.P. Moskovsky, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to our country left on the 12th for home by air at the recall of his government.

JAPANESE COMMODITY EXHIBITION DELEGATION LEADER HERE

Riichiro Aikawa, delegation leader of the Japanese Commodity Exhibition and Permanent Secretary of the Japan-Korea Trade Association, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10.

Women's volleyball match

LITERARY WORK on Revolutionary Themes

Many literary works dealing with revolutionary struggle are to come out this year in Korea.

Korean writers and artists are making active efforts to put into effect Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions on creating many monumental works on revolutionary themes.

The Publishing House of the General Federation of Literature and Art Unions of Korea puts out this year novels "Sons and Daughters" by Hwang Gon and "Rugged Road" by Kwon Jong Ung and epic "Way to the Sun" by Li Ho Il—depicting the anti-Japanese guerrillas who in the 1930's fought for the freedom of the country and the victory of the revolution.

Pak Ung Ho's novel "Stormy Age" will be put out by the Publishing House of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League.

Sok Yun Gil's novel "Birth of an Epoch" and Choi Hyon's true story "Epic of Height 1211" are about the mass heroism the Korean People's Army and people in the rear displayed during the Patriotic War of Liberation.

Pak Hyo Jun's novel "Banner" and Jon Ju Sol's medium-length story "Coal Seam" depict the South Korean compatriots' national salvation struggle.

Anthology "Hymn to the Party" is dedicated to the 20th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea. "The Ray from the Homeland" contains 17 short stories by the Korean writers in Japan. Anthology "Across the Raging Seas" includes 60 poems by the Korean poets in Japan.

Archaeology

NEW CULTURAL RELICS FOUND

RECENTLY, the Korean Folk-Custom Museum has made a collection of some 300 cultural relics: costumes, ornaments, toilet sets, household utensils, etc.

Conspicuous among the costumes are three worn by officials of the Li dynasty and Turumagi *(an outer garment)* worn by a "baby bridegroom." It is believed that Turumagi of red thin silk is about 100 years old. It helps us in our study of the costumes and practices in those years.

The officials' costumes are completely provided with all accessories, square headpieces, plastrons, tagging amulets, and other fittings.

The new collection also includes a large looking glass and a chest of drawers for stationery.

The looking glass (90 cm × 54 cm) which is elaborately decorated is estimated over 200 years old. The chest of drawers, made of beautiful red sandalwood, has four drawers and a shelf for books.

Among the recent discoveries are a variety of kitchen pots, amphibole beads, farming and hunting implements as well as pictures on various subjects.

SPORT

Tense Game

The 1965 spring national football tournament is now at its final stage. There were many exciting matches. The encounter between Locomotive and Dumangang attracted particularly keen attention of the spectators. It was a match of equals whose outcome the fans found difficult to forecast.

The first goal was made by Locomotive in the first half. But situation changed in the second half when Locomotive lost its earlier dominance. Repeated offensive of Dumangang harassed Locomotive's defensive line. When the whistle went for full-time Dumangang was leading by a score of 2:1.

Wrestling Tournament

Traditional Korean wrestling is one of the popular games in our country. Every year best wrestlers from all parts of the country meet at a national tournament. The 1965 national tournament which is just over, was, as usual, the scene for the wrestlers to demonstrate their strength and skills. Ji Kyong Chan of Pyongyang, the 1964 national champion, again gave an excellent display of strength and skills.

He fought his way to the laurels winning all the bouts. He was awarded a bull, according to the tradition. He made a march of honour round the stadium leading the trophy, amid cheers.

Workers' Athletic Meet

The East Pyongyang Stadium was recently the venue of a workers' athletic meet of Pyongyang.

On the programme of the meet were track and field, callsthenics, football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, wrestling, swing and see-saw.

Calisthenic exercises by women factory and office workers attracted special attention of the spectators.

The Songyo district was placed first in team scoring.

One of the many rest homes on the east coast

Preparatory Work For the WFYS

KOREAN youth and students are making active preparations for the 9th World Festival of Youth and Students for unity, peace and friendship to be held in Algeria this summer.

The national preparatory committee for the Festival carries on the preparatory work to take part in forums, seminars, art performances and in other functions to be held during the Festival.

Korean youth and students wish to see the forthcoming Festival contribute to the struggle of the progressive youth and students of the world fighting against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence and liberation, for peace and social progress.

The delegation of Korean youth and students will make active efforts to strengthen and develop friendship and solidarity with the youth and students of other lands struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

"The Storm Is Approaching"

—A NEW PLAY—

Recently the teachers and students of the Drama and Cinematography College staged a new play "The Storm Is Approaching".

The play shows how the workers in South Korea become class-conscious and join in the ranks of the courageous struggle through Kim Chang Un, hero of the play and a worker, and his co-workers. There is the fight between American imperialism, the wire-puller of the "Seoul-Tokyo talks," and the Pak Jung Hi clique and compradors on the one hand and the workers and people of South Korea on the other.

Kim Chang Un leads a workers' strike for which he is arrested by the police. The enemy fabricates a case of arson in the factory, and arrests So Gwi Po, leader of the workers' "fellowship association" for the fire. Then the enemy releases Kim Chang Un and makes him a workteam leader. It is the enemy's scheme for making Kim Chang Un a "turncoat" and set their "workers' organization" against the "fellowship association", so as to undermine the solidarity of the workers.

But Kim Chang Un sees through the enemy's plot and uses it for his political purpose. His patient and self-sacrificing efforts convince some of his distrustful co-workers that he is not a turncoat. He helps the workers to be class-conscious and brings them together to fight a political battle. Then he leads a fight to shatter the enemy's attempt to try So Gwi Po.

The play also gives a vivid picture of human relations in the characterization of his mother and sister and of Hwang Bong Dal, who, once deserted his own friends, comes back to them to expose the truth of the arson case.

The play shows convincingly that neither cruel suppression nor sugar-coated words of the imperialists and their running dogs can suppress the ever intensifying just struggle of the people in South Korea.

The play was highly successful in the capital.

Japan Hails Prof. Kim Bong Han's New Success

THE treatises "Distribution of Products *Kyungrak* System" and "The Theory of *Sanal*" that Professor Kim Bong Han read at the recent meeting of the Kyungrak Society of the D.P.R.K. held in Pyongyang have evoked a great sensation in Japan.

Professor Kim Bong Han and his *Kyungrak* research staff gave an all-round exposition of the *Kyungrak* system that exists in the living body, with its functions, and discovered *Sanal* underlying the vital phenomena.

Ever since the announcement of the paper the **Korea News Service**, and the **Chosun Shinbo** (Korean Daily) in Tokyo have been flooded with letters asking further details on Dr. Kim's discovery. Scientific institutions, medical research organs, school faculties, acupuncture institutes as well as biologists, doctors, teachers, students and other circles in various parts of Japan made such inquiries.

The **Korea News Service** alone received more than two hundred letters as of May 3.

In a letter, Makoto Yamaguchi, a doctor in Nagano Prefecture, Japan, wrote: "The great discovery of Dr. Kim Bong Han, in my view, cleared a phase of the principles on the formation and development of living organism. And I may add that socialist Korea has won glory in the scientific world as well."

Speaking highly of the significance of the discovery of Dr. Kim Bong Han, a teacher in Aichi Prefecture Shinya Sawada pointed out: "This is directly related to the origin of life and will greatly help man fight against diseases."

Motoo Kubo, Secretary of the New Japan Doctors' Society, had this to say on the "theory of *Sanal*": "The significance of the work of Prof. Kim Bong Han and his staff lies in the fact that with the discovery of *Sanal*, they have developed the cell theory into a very complicated theory. Indeed this is a revolutionary discovery which transcends all existing conceptions, and it will make scientists alter their views held hitherto on biology."

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